in other countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) 10449 (For Bilateral/Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC)—9007 and for UN-1442).

(b) For Bilateral/ITEC assignments the break-up figure is given in Statement-I, (*See* below) For UN assignments, the break-up of the relevent details is given in Statement II. (*See* below).

(c) List giving details of experts selected for bilateral/ITEC assignments country-wise and year-wise for the last three years is attached (*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No. 39].

UN experts are selected for foreign assignments under UN agency-wise and not country-wise. The number of experts permitted for deputation to various UN organisastions (agency-wise) during 1986, 1987 and 1988 is indicated in the Annexture. (*See* Appendix CXLIX, Annexure No. 40].

Statement-I

The break-up figure of professionally qualified experts registered with Foreign Assignment section on Live Panel according to their qualifications/Field of specialisation

Medical Experts	2821
Teachers	2009
Engineers	2103
Veternary Experts	207
Financial Experts	820
Industrial Engineers	78
Agricultural Experts	420
General Administration	105
Geology Experts	94
Others	350
TOTAL	9007

Statement-II

The break-up of 1442 experts registered on the UN panel having Graduate/Post-graduate qualifications with at least 36 months experience in the Fields of specialisation

Specialisation	No. of Experts registered
1. Agricultural Administration	231
2. Cooperation	33
3. Rural & Community Development	165
4. Economic and Financial Adm.	740
5. Industrial Administration	317
6. Personnel Administration	354
7. Labour Administration	61
8. Training	110
9. Planning Administration	215
10. Social Administration	68
11. Education	65
12. Statistics & Demography	145
13. Transport	63
14. Tourism & Publicity	33
15. Urban Development	91
16. Miscellaneous	221
TOTAL	2912

NOTE : Since experts register themselves for more than one specialisation for the UN, the total of esperts specialisation-wise is therefore more than the number of experts registered as such.

Shortage of oral polio vaccine

714. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing an acute shortage of oral polio vaccine;

(b) if the answer to part(a) above be in the negative, what are the details of availability of the vaccine in the country for each of the last three years; and

(c) what is the optimum quantity of the vaccine required per year under the Government's immunisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) With the intensification of immunization Programme in the country the requirement of Oral Polio vaccine has increased and owing to the fact that the total production of this vaccine is not done within the country, there has been some shortage of Oral Polio Vaccine in the last three years. The position has improved during the current year.

(b) During the last three years the requirement and procurement of Oral Polio Vaccine for the Universal Immunization Programme has been as given below:—

Year	Requirement	Procurement
	lakh doses	lakh
1985-86 . . .	573	550
1986-87 . . .	653	571
1987-88 . . .	827	809

(c) As the Universal Immunization Programme is being extended to cover all the districts in the country, the requirement of Oral Polio Vaccine in the coming years will be around 1200 to 1250 lakh doses per year.

Use of "AIDS positive" blood products at AIIMS, New Delhi

715. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently it has been discovered at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi that some samples of indigenous blood product used for treatment of patients were "AIDS positive" and that in a survey conducted by the ICMR out of a total of 628 seropositive cases as many as 68 are in the category of blood donors' blood or blood product recipients;

(b) if so, what comprehensive steps are being taken to prevent AIDS infection through blood transfusion;

(c) the number of facilities in the country where blood is received regularly for medical use;

(d) the number of facilities out of the above which have equipment to test blood for AIDS contamination; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that import of AIDS testing kits is hampered by the customs department demanding an "AIDS free" certificate; if so, what steps are being taken to expedite customs clearance of these kits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes. Till 31st January, 89 2,09,825 persons from high risk groups have been screened for HIV antibodies and 764 were detected to be seropositive, of these 68 were blood donors.

(b) to (d) 739 Blood Banks are functioning in the country. Out of this 50 per cent of the available blood is collected from four Metropolitan cities:—

An action plan has been evolved to ensure safety of blood products and present spread of AIDS infection through blood transfusion. Steps have been initiated to establish linkages between blood banks surveillance centres in 30 cities, so that screening of blood for HIV antibodies could be initiated. In two metropolitan cities—Madras and Bombay the screening programme has already been launched.

(e) The kits for the national serosurveillance for HIV infection and blood screening are being imported through W.H.O. So far, there had not been any problem in getting the kits imported for the national programme.